

=> d his Search History

STN  
(HCAPLUS, INSPEC, JAPPIO, USPATALL)  
2/15/07

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:59:56 ON 15 FEB 2006)

FILE 'HCAPLUS, INSPEC, JAPPIO, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:00:17 ON  
15 FEB 2006

L1 464769 S (CRYSTALLIS? OR CRYSTALLIZ?)  
L2 66785 S (MACROMOLECULE#)  
L3 289233 S (TRIAL#)  
L4 300238 S (FORM? OR PRODUC? OR CREAT? OR MANUFACTUR?) (10A) (GEL#)  
L5 20342 S (AUTOMAT?) (8A) (DISPENS? OR LIQUID(6A)DISPENS?)

=> s 11 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 15

L6 12 L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5

=> d 16 1-12 abs,bib

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AB Provided herein is a library of monoclonal antibodies specific for native proteins and native protein complexes of the oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) system (for example, Complex I, II, III, IV, or V, or any protein subunit of any of such complexes). Hybridomas expressing such antibodies and antibodies that competitively inhibit the binding of any such antibody (e.g., antibodies that bind the same or a sterically overlapping epitope) are also contemplated. Methods of using, and kits including, the disclosed antibodies are also provided. Antibodies, methods and kits described herein address a need in the art by providing immunological reagents and assays useful, at least, for detecting mitochondrial diseases associated with deficiencies or alterations in OXPHOS Complexes I, II, III, IV and/or V.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2005:177301 USPATFULL

TI Immunocapture of mitochondrial protein complexes

IN Marusich, Michael F., Eugene, OR, UNITED STATES

Capaldi, Roderick A., Eugene, OR, UNITED STATES

Oglesbee, Devin, Rochester, MA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2005153381 A1 20050714

AI US 2004-997819 A1 20041124 (10)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-917254, filed on 11 Aug 2004, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2003-US4567, filed on 14 Feb 2003, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2003-US18114, filed on 6 Jun 2003, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2003-US27306, filed on 29 Aug 2003, PENDING

PRAI US 2002-357441P 20020214 (60)

US 2002-387089P 20020606 (60)

US 2002-407376P 20020830 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP, 121 SW SALMON STREET, SUITE 1600, PORTLAND, OR, 97204, US

CLMN Number of Claims: 83

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 23 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 7047

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AB A multi-component test strip for analyzing a plurality of blood components in a single blood sample. The test strip comprises a porous medium having a sample receiving region, and two or more sample analysis regions. The sample receiving region is fluidically in series with the two or more sample analysis regions, and the two or more sample analysis regions are fluidically in parallel with each other. The two or more sample analysis regions contain indicating reagents specific to two or more specific blood components. Also disclosed is a system using the test strip for blood characterization, and a method of blood characterization and analysis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2005:151324 USPATFULL

TI Method, system, and apparatus for measurement and recording of blood chemistry and other physiological measurements

IN Goldman, Richard Mark, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES

PA International Business Machines Corporation (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2005130236 A1 20050616

AI US 2004-986595 A1 20041112 (10)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-895588, filed on 29 Jun 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6844149

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP RICHARD M. GOLDMAN, 371 ELAN VILLAGE LANE, SUITE 208, CA, 95134, US

CLMN Number of Claims: 14

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2177

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AB High throughput screening of **crystallization** of a target material is accomplished by simultaneously introducing a solution of the target material into a plurality of chambers of a microfabricated fluidic device. The microfabricated fluidic device is then manipulated to vary the solution condition in the chambers, thereby simultaneously providing a large number of **crystallization** environments. Control over changed solution conditions may result from a variety of techniques, including but not limited to metering volumes of **crystallizing** agent into the chamber by volume exclusion, by entrapment of volumes of **crystallizing** agent determined by the dimensions of the microfabricated structure, or by cross-channel injection of sample and **crystallizing** agent into an array of junctions defined by intersecting orthogonal flow channels.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2005:23251 USPATFULL

TI Crystal growth devices and systems, and methods for using same

IN Nassef, Hany Ramez, San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES

Facer, Geoffrey, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES

Barco, Joseph W., South San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES

PA Fluidigm Corporation, South San Francisco, CA (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2005019794 A1 20050127

AI US 2004-827917 A1 20040419 (10)

PRAI US 2003-463778P 20030417 (60)

US 2003-466305P 20030428 (60)

US 2003-509098P 20031005 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834

CLMN Number of Claims: 15

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 74 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 5462

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention provides an automated method of optimising **crystallisation** conditions for **macromolecules** comprising forming a trial comprising a sample comprising a **gel forming** component and the **macromolecule** to be **crystallised** wherein at least one component of the trial is dispensed using an **automatic liquid dispensing** system.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2004:139600 USPATFULL

TI Methods of crystal optimisation

IN Chayen, Naomi E., London, UNITED KINGDOM

PA Imperial College Innovations Limited, London, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2004106776 A1 20040603  
AI US 2003-680390 A1 20031002 (10)  
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-GB1559, filed on 2 Apr 2002, UNKNOWN  
PRAI GB 2001-8287 20010403  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP NIKOLAI & MERSEREAU, P.A., 900 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH, SUITE 820, MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402  
CLMN Number of Claims: 41  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 736  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AB This invention provides methods of obtaining novel polynucleotides and encoded polypeptides by use of non-stochastic methods of directed evolution (DirectEvolution.TM.). These methods include non-stochastic polynucleotide site-saturation mutagenesis (Gene Site Saturation Mutagenesis.TM.) and non-stochastic polynucleotide reassembly (GeneReassembly.TM.). Through use of the claimed methods, genetic vaccines, enzymes, and other desirable molecules can be evolved towards desirable properties. For example, vaccine vectors can be obtained that exhibit increased efficacy for use as genetic vaccines. Vectors obtained by using the methods can have, for example, enhanced antigen expression, increased uptake into a cell, increased stability in a cell, ability to tailor an immune response, and the like. This invention provides methods of obtaining novel enzymes that have optimized physical &/or biological properties. Furthermore, this invention provides methods of obtaining a variety of novel biologically active molecules, in the fields of antibiotics, pharmacotherapeutics, and transgenic traits.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2004:78909 USPATFULL  
TI Non-stochastic generation of genetic vaccines and enzymes  
IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, United States  
PA Diversa Corporation, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6713279 B1 20040330  
AI US 2000-498557 20000204 (9)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed on 31 Jan 2000, now patented, Pat. No. US 6479253 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-332835, filed on 14 Jun 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6537776 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6352842 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-267118, filed on 9 Mar 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6238884 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6335179 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-962504, filed on 31 Oct 1997 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5965408 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-651568, filed on 22 May 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5939250  
PRAI US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)  
US 1995-8316P 19951207 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Park, Hankyel T.  
LREP Love, Jane M., Butler, James E.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 105  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 73 Drawing Figure(s); 64 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 19098  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AB The invention relates to the isolation of novel cyclooxygenase type 1 (COX-1) variant enzymes. More specifically, the invention relates to the identification of cyclooxygenase transcripts harboring inton 1, or fragment thereof, of cyclooxygenase 1. The invention further relates to the diagnosis of aberrant cyclooxygenase type 1 variant gene or gene product; the identification, production, and use of compounds which modulate cyclooxygenase type 1 variant gene expression or the activity of the cyclooxygenase type 1 variant gene product including but not limited to nucleic acid encoding cyclooxygenase type 1 variants and homologues, analogues, and deletions thereof, as well as antisense, ribozyme, triple helix, antibody, and polypeptide molecules as well as small inorganic molecules; and pharmaceutical formulations and routes of administration for such compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:312701 USPATFULL  
TI Novel cyclooxygenase variants and methods of use  
IN Simmons, Daniel, Provo, UT, UNITED STATES  
Chandrasekharan, N. Vishvanath, Provo, UT, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2003220306 A1 20031127  
AI US 2002-260937 A1 20020928 (10)  
PRAI US 2001-326133P 20010928 (60)  
US 2002-373225P 20020415 (60)  
US 2002-373661P 20020416 (60)  
US 2002-411575P 20020916 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP FISH & RICHARDSON, PC, 4350 LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE, SUITE 500, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92122  
CLMN Number of Claims: 66  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 35 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 4204

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AB The invention is directed to methods for generating sets, or libraries, of nucleic acids encoding antigen-binding sites, such as antibodies, antibody domains or other fragments, including single and double stranded antibodies, major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules, T cell receptors (TCRs), and the like. This invention provides methods for generating variant antigen binding sites, e.g., antibodies and specific domains or fragments of antibodies (e.g., Fab or Fc domains), by altering template nucleic acids including by saturation mutagenesis, synthetic ligation reassembly, or a combination thereof. In one aspect, invention provides methods for generating all human or humanized antibodies and evolving them to achieve optimized properties related to stability, duration, expression, production, enzymatic activity, affinity, avidity, localization, and other immunological properties. Polypeptides generated by these methods can be analyzed using a novel capillary array platform, which provides unprecedented ultra-high throughput screening.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:312155 USPATFULL  
TI Novel antigen binding molecules for therapeutic, diagnostic, prophylactic, enzymatic, industrial, and agricultural applications, and methods for generating and screening thereof  
IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES  
PA Diversa Corporation, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES, 92121 (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2003219752 A1 20031127  
AI US 2002-151469 A1 20020517 (10)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-535754, filed on 27 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6361974 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-522289, filed on 9 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6358709 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-498557, filed on 4 Feb 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6479258 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No.

US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6352842  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-267118, filed on 9 Mar 1999,  
GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6238884 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6171820  
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, GRANTED,  
Pat. No. US 6335179 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5  
Dec 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No.  
US 1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5965408  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US16838, filed on 14 Jun 2000,  
PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US8245, filed on 27 Mar  
2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US6497, filed on  
9 Mar 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-594459,  
filed on 14 Jun 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1999-332835, filed on 14 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6537776  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US3086, filed on 4 Feb 2000,  
PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-756459, filed on 8 Jan  
2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb  
1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation of Ser. No. US  
1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6335179  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996,  
GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1999-376727, filed on 17 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6440668  
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, GRANTED,  
Pat. No. US 5965408 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US22596,  
filed on 23 Oct 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1999-214645, filed on 27 Sep 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser.  
No. WO 1997-US12239, filed on 9 Jul 1997, PENDING Continuation-in-part  
of Ser. No. US 2001-790321, filed on 21 Feb 2001, PENDING Division of  
Ser. No. US 2000-687219, filed on 12 Oct 2000, PENDING  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-636778, filed on 11 Aug 2000,  
PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998,  
GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
2001-876276, filed on 7 Jun 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6468724  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-761559, filed on 16 Jan 2001,  
PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998,  
GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1997-876276, filed on 16 Jun 1997, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser.  
No. US 2001-848185, filed on 3 May 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US  
2000-636778, filed on 11 Aug 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US  
1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-876276, filed on 16 Jun 1997,  
PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-738871, filed on 15 Dec  
2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-685432, filed on  
10 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-444112,  
filed on 22 Nov 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-876276, filed on 16 Jun 1997,  
PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US32208, filed on 22  
Nov 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US12674,  
filed on 16 Jun 1998, PENDING

PRAI US 2001-300381P 20010517 (60)  
US 2001-300907P 20010625 (60)  
US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)  
US 1995-8316P 19951207 (60)  
US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)

DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP FISH & RICHARDSON, PC, 4350 LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE, SUITE 500, SAN  
DIEGO, CA, 92122

CLMN Number of Claims: 102

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 95 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 23775

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AB This invention provides methods of obtaining vaccines by use of  
non-stochastic methods of directed evolution (DirectEvolution.TM.).  
These methods include non-stochastic polynucleotide site-saturation

mutagenesis (Gene Site Saturation Mutagenesis.TM.) and non-stochastic polynucleotide reassembly (GeneReassembly.TM.). Through use of the claimed methods, vectors can be obtained which exhibit increased efficacy for use as genetic vaccines. Vectors obtained by using the methods can have, for example, enhanced antigen expression, increased uptake into a cell, increased stability in a cell, ability to tailor an immune response, and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:294272 USPATFULL

TI Non-stochastic generation of genetic vaccines

IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003207287 A1 20031106

AI US 2002-223507 A1 20020819 (10)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6479258 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6352842 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-267118, filed on 9 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6238884 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6335179 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5965408

PRAI US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)

US 1995-8316P 19951207 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP HALE AND DORR LLP, 300 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY, 10022

CLMN Number of Claims: 69

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 61 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 20997

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AB High throughput screening of **crystallization** of a target material is accomplished by simultaneously introducing a solution of the target material into a plurality of chambers of a microfabricated fluidic device. The microfabricated fluidic device is then manipulated to vary the solution condition in the chambers, thereby simultaneously providing a large number of **crystallization** environments. Control over changed solution conditions may result from a variety of techniques, including but not limited to metering volumes of **crystallizing** agent into the chamber by volume exclusion, by entrapment of volumes of **crystallizing** agent determined by the dimensions of the microfabricated structure, or by cross-channel injection of sample and **crystallizing** agent into an array of junctions defined by intersecting orthogonal flow channels.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:90349 USPATFULL

TI High throughput screening of **crystallization** materials

IN Hansen, Carl L., Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES

Quake, Stephen R., San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES

Berger, James M., Kensington, CA, UNITED STATES

PA California Institute of Technology, A California Corporation, Pasadena, CA (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2003061687 A1 20030403

AI US 2002-117978 A1 20020405 (10)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-887997, filed on 22 Jun 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-826583, filed on 6 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-724784, filed on 28 Nov 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-605520, filed on 27 Jun 2000, PENDING

PRAI US 2001-323524P 20010917 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH

FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834

CLMN Number of Claims: 52

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 66 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 5534

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AB A multi-component test strip for analyzing a plurality of blood components in a single blood sample. The test strip comprises a porous medium having a sample receiving region, and two or more sample analysis regions. The sample receiving region is fluidically in series with the two or more sample analysis regions, and the two or more sample analysis regions are fluidically in parallel with each other. The two or more sample analysis regions contain indicating reagents specific to two or more specific blood components. Also disclosed is a system using the test strip for blood characterization, and a method of blood characterization and analysis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:3487 USPATFULL

TI Method, system, and apparatus for measurement and recording of blood chemistry and other physiological measurements

IN Goldman, Richard Mark, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES

PA International Business Machines Corporation (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2003003522 A1 20030102

US 6844149 B2 20050118

AI US 2001-895588 A1 20010629 (9)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP, IP LAW, 555 BAILEY AVENUE ,  
J46/G4, SAN JOSE, CA, 95141

CLMN Number of Claims: 21

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 16 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2255

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AB This invention provides methods of obtaining vaccines by use of non-stochastic methods of directed evolution (DirectEvolution.TM.). These methods include non-stochastic polynucleotide site-saturation mutagenesis (Gene Site Saturation Mutagenesis.TM.) and non-stochastic polynucleotide reassembly (GeneReassembly.TM.). Through use of the claimed methods, vectors can be obtained which exhibit increased efficacy for use as genetic vaccines. Vectors obtained by using the methods can have, for example, enhanced antigen expression, increased uptake into a cell, increased stability in a cell, ability to tailor an immune response, and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2002:297432 USPATFULL

TI Non-stochastic generation of genetic vaccines

IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, United States

PA Diversa Corporation, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6479258 B1 20021112

AI US 2000-495052 20000131 (9)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999,  
now patented, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5830696

PRAI US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)

DT Utility

FS GRANTED

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Park, Hankyel T.

LREP Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich LLP, Haile, Lisa A.

CLMN Number of Claims: 86

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 66 Drawing Figure(s); 61 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 19213

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 12 USPAT2 on STN

AB A multi-component test strip for analyzing a plurality of blood components in a single blood sample. The test strip comprises a porous medium having a sample receiving region, and two or more sample analysis regions. The sample receiving region is fluidically in series with the two or more sample analysis regions, and the two or more sample analysis regions are fluidically in parallel with each other. The two or more sample analysis regions contain indicating reagents specific to two or more specific blood components. Also disclosed is a system using the test strip for blood characterization, and a method of blood characterization and analysis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:3487 USPAT2

TI Method, system, and apparatus for measurement and recording of blood chemistry and other physiological measurements

IN Goldman, Richard Mark, San Jose, CA, United States

PA International Business Machines Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6844149 B2 20050118

AI US 2001-895588 20010629 (9)

DT Utility

FS GRANTED

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marschel, Ardin H.

LREP Strimaitis, Romualdas, Goldman, Richard

CLMN Number of Claims: 4

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2137

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=>

Day : Wednesday

Date: 2/15/2006

Time: 13:08:00

**PALM INTRANET****Inventor Name Search Result**

Your Search was:

Last Name = CHAYEN

First Name = NAOMI

| Application# | Patent#    | Status | Date Filed | Title  | Inventor Name    |
|--------------|------------|--------|------------|--|------------------|
| 10534088     | Not Issued | 20     | 10/17/2005 | Mesoporous glass as nucleant for macromolecule crystallisation | CHAYEN, NAOMI    |
| 10680390     | Not Issued | 30     | 10/02/2003 | Methods of crystal optimisation                                | CHAYEN, NAOMI E. |

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

Search Another: Inventor

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09/117, 978  
10/823, 917  
10/1680, 390

Chuck Mennecart  
Tech # 612 339-7461  
Fax # 612 349-6856  
Examiner Notes

New Abstract (Objected to)

~~10/117, 978  
Claims 20-32, 390-41~~

~~10/117, 978  
Claims 33-34~~

The preamble of a claim might not further limit the claimed invention. Ex parte Mott 190 USPQ 1311 (BPAI 1975)  
j Krapa v. Robre 882 USPQ 478

A use is not a statutory class of invention. Climax Products v. Bremner 149 USPQ 478

Multiple Dependent claims

~~Claims 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 8, 17-19~~

Multiple Dependent = Claim 5.

Objection:

Claim 6 line 25, "grease" should be "grease".

Check English for grammatical errors

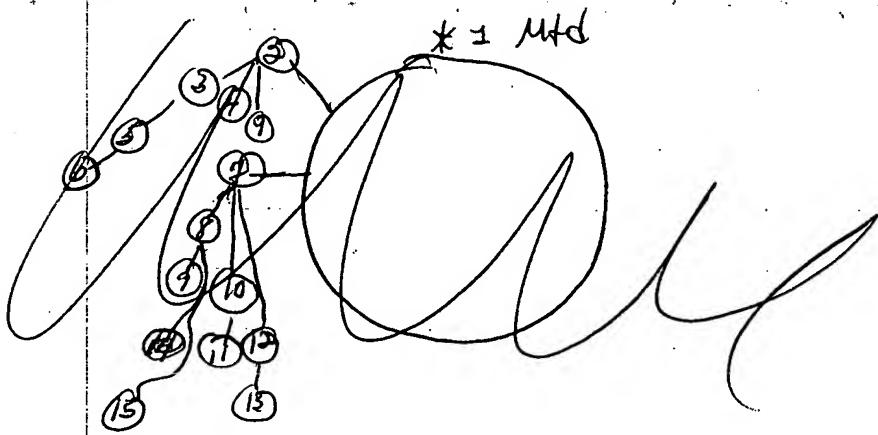
s (crystal) / is for crystallized

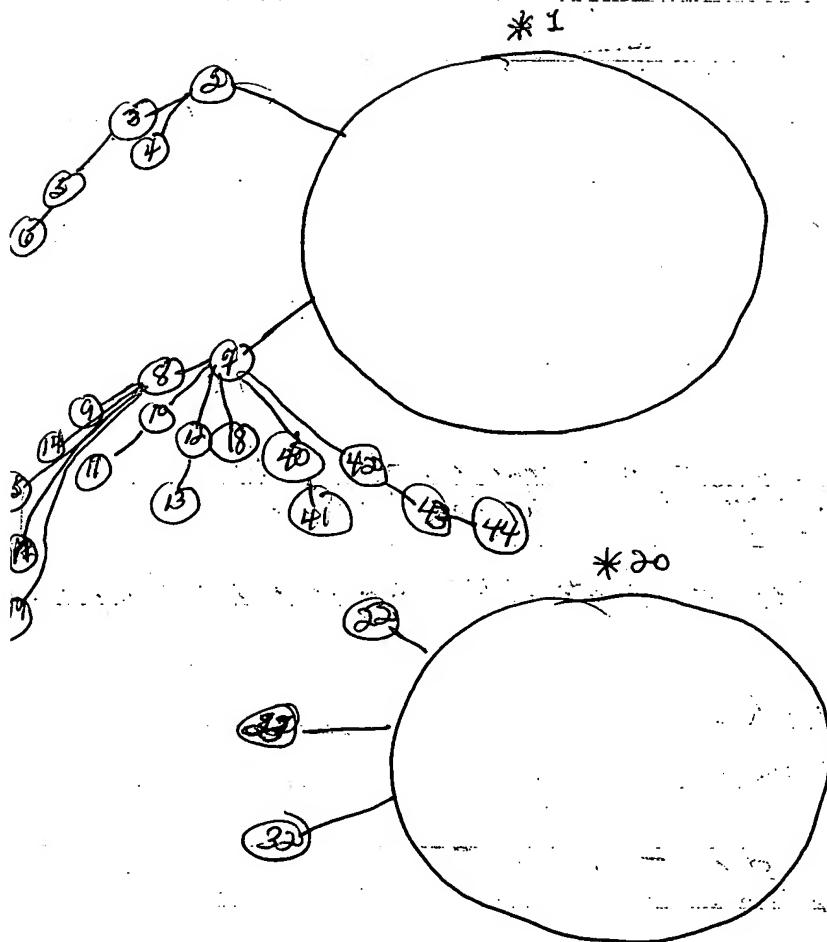
s (macromolecules)

s (final) / s (form or product or create) (10a) (grease)

s (automat) (10b) (dispens) or liquid (10c) (dispers?)

Specification Objections





112 P2 Ref:

- Claim 23 is vague & confusing since it is dependent upon claim 22.
- Claims 33 - 39 are not further limiting.

Stevens teaches a method for automatically crystallizing proteins. Stevens specifically teaches microbatch and side or hanging drop vapor diffusion.

103 (P)  
1-4, 6, 8, 12, 13-20, 41

Opinions Optimization:  
Claims 14-17